

Senate - DOE SUMMARY
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2015 APPROPRIATIONS BILL



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Tuesday, June 17, 2014

DOE SUMMARY
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2015 APPROPRIATIONS BILL
Subcommittee Mark: June 17, 2014

Washington, DC - The U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development today approved fiscal year 2015 funding legislation that totals \$34.2 billion in discretionary budget authority, an increase of \$148 million above the fiscal year 2014 level and an increase of \$525 million above the President's request level.

U.S. Senator Diane Feinstein (D-CA), Chairman of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee, issued the following statement:

"The fiscal year 2015 Energy and Water bill focuses on 3 priorities: advancing water resources projects, mitigating the effects of drought and reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism. The bill restores \$600 million to the Corps of Engineers to complete ongoing studies and construction projects that dredge America's waterways to support the movement of critical commodities and reduce the risk of storm damage from floods and hurricanes. The bill also increases funding available to the Bureau of Reclamation to improve water management in parts of the country facing severe drought. To keep Americans safe, the bill significantly increases nuclear nonproliferation activities to help secure and permanently eliminate the most dangerous nuclear and radiological materials that could be used by terrorists."

Bill Summary

The Energy and Water Development bill invests in a wide range of critical programs that are vital to America's economic competitiveness and protect Americans from the threat of nuclear terrorism.

The bill recommends \$5.134 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to dredge America's waterways to support the movement of critical commodities, reduce the impact of natural disasters by focusing on flood control efforts and providing recreation opportunities at campgrounds, lakes and marinas. The bill also provides \$1.23 billion for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation to improve the management of water resources for 31 million people in 17 states and mitigate the impact of recent droughts in Western states.

The bill also recommends \$28.372 billion for the Department of Energy to develop clean energy technologies that combat climate change while creating U.S. jobs, modernize the nuclear deterrent, secure dangerous nuclear and radiological materials around the world and clean up the country's Cold War environmental legacy.

Title III-Department of Energy (DOE)

The Energy and Water bill recommends \$28.359 billion for DOE. This

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amount is \$1.091 billion above the fiscal year 2014 level and \$64 million below the President's budget request. Of this amount, \$11.891 billion is for the National Nuclear Security Administration. This amount is \$684 million above the fiscal year 2014 level.

Highlights

Scientific Discovery: The bill recommends \$5.086 billion, which is \$20 million above the fiscal year 2014 level, for the Office of Science. The Office of Science is the largest federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences and supports 22,000 researchers at 17 national laboratories and more than 300 universities. The bill continues to advance the highest priorities in materials research, high performance computing and biology to maintain U.S. scientific leadership.

Applied Energy Research and Development: The bill recommends \$3.917 billion for applied energy programs. This funding supports research, development, demonstration and deployment of an extensive range of clean energy technologies, including for nuclear, fossil and renewable energy applications, that keep the United States in the forefront of energy innovation. This amount includes \$280 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy to develop next-generation, innovative energy technologies.

Next-Generation Computing: The bill recommends \$151 million, including \$91 million in the Office of Science and \$60 million in the National Nuclear Security Administration, for the Exascale Computing Initiative. This amount will keep DOE on track to deploy this next-generation computing system by 2022. Exascale computers will not only be substantially faster than today's highest-performing systems, but also provide new capabilities to answer complex problems needed for scientific discovery, national security and applied energy research.

Cybersecurity: The bill recommends \$304 million, which is \$25 million above the fiscal year 2014 level, for cybersecurity activities. This amount will better protect the DOE and the national laboratories from increasingly frequent cyberattacks and improve the cybersecurity of the energy sector.

Nonproliferation: The bill recommends \$1.978 billion, which is \$24 million above the fiscal year 2014 level and \$423 million above the budget request, for nonproliferation activities that reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. This amount will accelerate efforts to secure and permanently eliminate remaining stockpiles of dangerous nuclear and radiological materials around the world. The bill also invests in new technologies that can detect uranium and plutonium production activities in foreign countries.

Nuclear Weapons: The bill recommends \$8.315 billion, which is \$534 million above the fiscal year 2014 level and the same as the budget request, for nuclear weapons activities. This amount will advance life extension programs for the B61 gravity bomb and the W76 submarine-launched warhead, invest in the science, technology and engineering needed to maintain a safe and secure stockpile without underground nuclear weapons testing and upgrade or replace aging infrastructure, especially for uranium and plutonium activities.

Naval Reactors: The bill recommends \$1.208 billion, which is \$113 million above the fiscal year 2014 level, for naval reactors. This amount includes \$156 million to continue the design of a 40-year nuclear reactor

core to power the Ohio-class submarine and \$126 million to refuel a research and training reactor in New York.

Environmental Cleanup: The bill recommends a total of \$5.942 billion, which is \$111 million above the fiscal year 2014 level and \$320 million above the budget request, for environmental cleanup activities of across the DOE complex. This amount will complete retrieval and treatment of sodium-bearing waste, finish major facility cleanout and demolition projects, treat radioactive liquid waste and remediate contaminated soil and groundwater across 11 states. **This amount also includes \$323 million for recovery efforts at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant--the nation's only deep geologic repository for nuclear waste.**

Reforms

The bill includes two major reforms to help better manage the growing inventory of spent nuclear fuel and protect radiological sources in the United States that could be used as dirty bombs.

Managing Spent Nuclear Fuel: **The bill includes a provision for a pilot program to establish one or more interim storage sites to start consolidating 65,000 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel from commercial nuclear reactors at more than 70 sites across the United States. This effort will increase the public's confidence in the government's ability to manage this waste in a safe and secure manner and reduce the government's financial liability.**

Securing Radiological Sources: The bill includes a provision that requires NRC to establish minimum security standards for radiological sources at medical and industrial facilities. Recent investigations found that these sources are vulnerable to theft and current regulations are not sufficient to protect the public against radiological terrorism.

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Energy and Water Development
Press Release